November 16, 1769. NUMB. 2134

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of B---

My LORD,

AS none of the miniſterial Writers have attempted to confute the Facts I mentioned in my laſt Letter to have been concerted by *your Deputies* at Home, during your Abſence, I take it for granted they are incontrovertible; and ſhall therefore proceed to lay before your Lordſhip, ſome Enormities of a more dangerous Tendency to the Intereſt of this Kingdom, and which may, in Time, ſap the very Foundation of our Conſtitution.

Every Acceſſion of Territory to France, my Lord, is againſt the Intereſt of England; and the preſent Syſtem of Politics in Europe, made it no leſs for our Intereſt than our Honour, to eſpouſe the Cauſe of Corſica; but by the ſhameful Negligence of our Miniſtry, or the more ſhameful Suggeſtions of Timidity, that unhappy People now groan under the Yoke of French Slavery.

Some dark Politicians have told us, that by an Article in the laſt *memorable* Treaty of Peace, we declared the Corſicans Rebels to the Republic of Genoa, and therefore could not, or in *miniſterial Language*, durſt not aſſiſt them againſt the Invaſions of the French. Now, my Lord, as you and his Grace of B--- are ſo very well acquainted with that moſt infamous and diſadvantageous Treaty, it would be the Heighth of Preſumption in me to take any Notice of it now, more than juſt to ſay, that we certainly miſtook our Intereſt in that Tranſaction; and that it was rather a Ceſſation of Hoſtilities, than a Determination of Differences; for we can never hope for a laſting Peace with France, unleſs we avail ourſelves of every juſt and warrantable Means to defeat her Schemes of Ambition, and to prevent her from acquiring new Acquiſitions, eſpecially in her maritime Department.

We ſee, my Lord, to what an Extent that Nation have carried their Trade and Commerce, and how they have ſupplanted us in almoſt every Branch of Traffic. By their excellent Regulations and Oeconomy they are able to underſell us; and it is much to be apprehended they will in Time monopolize our Trade. They cultivate the Arts of Peace, promote Frugality, leſſen Taxes, diſcard the Worthleſs, and promote the Worthy; their Governors of Colonies are Men of approved Qualifications, who make Trade their Study. How very different, my Lord, is the State of this unhappy Country! The immenſe Debt we contracted during the laſt War is very little reduced. Our Taxes (except a ſmall Reduction in the Land Tax) inſtead of being diminiſhed, are encreaſed, and our Governors of Colonies, are moſt of them more attached to the Miniſter and their own private Intereſt, than to the Public Good.

But to return to Corſica, my Lord. I have one Argument to advance in Favour of that unhappy People, which our Miniſtry, if they had the leaſt Regard to the Faith of Treaties, or to the Glory and Intereſt of their Country, ought to have availed themſelves of. By the 15th Article of the Definitive Treaty concluded at Aix la Chapelle, in the Year 1748, it is "ſettled and agreed upon between the eight high contracting Parties, that for the Advantage and Maintenance of the Peace in general, and for the Tranquility of Italy in particular, all Things ſhall remain there in the Condition they were in *before the War*, ſaving and after the Execution of the Diſpoſitions made by the preſent Treaty."

If your *bungling Journeymen* in the Adminiſtration, my Lord, had ever read this Article, they never would have ſuffered our inveterate and natural Enemies to conquer Corſica, while we had a Ship of War to prevent them. We faithfully promiſed, "That for the Tranquility of Italy *in particular*, all Things ſhould remain there in the Condition they were in before the War."

Were they ignorant that the Corſicans had ſhaken off the Yoke of the Genoeſe before the Commencement of that War? Or did they imagine that Corſica was not a Part of, or annexed to Italy? Something ſimilar to this lately happened at Liverpool, by a Revenue Officer appointed by your *Foreman*, the D--- of G------. He ſeized twenty Puncheons of Jamaica Rum, which came regularly by Cocket from New-York; and notwithſtanding he was told by his ſuperior Officers, and the Act of Parliament ſhewn to him, he ſtill perſiſted in his Error, becauſe, he ſaid, Jamaica was not a Part of America.

It is ridiculous, my Lord, to palliate this Blunder in the Miniſtry, by urging the Inſignificancy of Corſica---that it affords no Harbour capable of containing Ships of War---and that, in Caſe of a Rupture with France, we can eaſily conquer it.----Toulon, on the oppoſite Shore, is ſufficiently capacious for the Purpoſe of building and careening their large Ships, while Corſica abounds with Harbours and Creeks for their Privateers to lurk in, to annoy and diſtreſs, in Time of War, not only our Levant Trade, but one of our beſt Nurſeries for Seamen, the Newfoundland Fiſhery; which will be ſcarcely worth following, when the Riſque of getting ſafe to Market with their Cargoes, will be ſo precarious and dangerous, that it will be almoſt impoſſible for them to eſcape the Enemies Privateers. Thus by permitting the French to conquer Corſica, contrary not only to the Senſe and Spirit of the 15th Article of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, but abſolutely repugnant to our own Intereſt as a commercial State, on which the Glory and Proſperity of this Kingdom neceſſarily depend, we have put Weapons into the Hands of our Enemies, which, as they well know the Advantage of, they will not fail to uſe at a proper Time, to the Deſtruction of our Mediterranean and Newfoundland Trade.

But indeed, my Lord, our *Sub-Premier* (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) not only affects to deſpiſe Popularity, but is ſo negligent in every national Concern, and ſo ignorant of the true Intereſt of his Country, that France may make what Alliances ſhe pleaſes, and extend her Conqueſts in Europe and Aſia, to the Gratification of her moſt ambitious Views, while he and his Aſſociates in Power, are only employed in ſecuring their lucrative Employments, in ſpite of the Hatred and Contempt of the People, and acting in their ſeveral Departments contrary to the Principles of the Conſtitution.

While the public Welfare, my Lord, is committed to the Care of intereſted Men, who hold the greateſt Part of their Property under miniſterial Tenure, the general Benefit will always be ſacrificed to private Conſiderations. Of all Ranks in Society, the military Claſs is that which ſhould be rewarded according to their Merit: But inſtead of Incitements to Emulation, inſtead of rewarding them agreeably to their Services, even in the Permiſſion of purchaſing Preferment, all military Employments, that ought to be the Reward of Merit only, are given in Preference to the accidental Circumſtances of Birth, or partially dealt out by the Hand of Court Favour.

As a Proof of this Aſſertion, my Lord, I ſhall give you a recent Inſtance. Captain *Hill*, of the Second Battalion of the Firſt Regiment of Foot, who has been in the ſame Corps 23 Years, on hearing that Major *Balfour* intended ſelling out, took the neceſſary Steps to purchaſe the Majority.-----Capt. *Hill* is a Gentleman of unexceptionable Character, and univerſally eſteemed as an Officer of diſtinguiſhed Abilities. No Wonder then, that every Officer and Soldier in the Regiment rejoiced at the Preferment (which they thought unavoidable) of a Man they ſo deſervedly eſteemed.-----But their Expectations were ſoon fruſtrated by the Appointment of Sir *Fletcher Norton*'s Son, an Officer from another Regiment, and who has not been Half ſo long in the Army as Captain *Hill*. I know very well, my Lord, that a Board of General Officers was appointed a few Years ago, to ſettle the Price of Commiſſions in the Army; and ſince Employments in every Department of the State are bought and ſold, I think the Rates of Purchaſe ought to be ſtipulated by the Miniſtry, to prevent Impoſitions on the Buyers. After the Prices for Commiſſions were regulated, it *was ordained and decreed* by the Gentlemen at that Board, that if an Officer who has been but three Years in the Army, and has commanded a Company Half of that Time, be able to purchaſe a Majority on the ſtated Terms, he ſhall have the Preference of every other Officer in the Army, who has been thirty or forty Years in the Service, provided always that he has only been a Captain for 17 Months.

I ſhall be very glad to be informed, my Lord, by what Authority theſe Laws are promulged.----The Diſpoſal of Commiſſions at fixed Prices, can never be a Branch of the Military Law! and if not cognizable by that Law, how comes it to paſs in this Country, where, thank God, we are not *yet* under a military Government, that a Sett of General Officers ſhall fix the Bounds of Private Property, and mark out the Limits of our natural Prerogative? If the Expediency of a Standing Army ſhould be in Diſpute, ſhould it be decided by the Votes of *Soldiers*? If a Reduction of Officers ſhould be in Agitation, ſhould *Place-men* put a Negative to the Propoſition? If the Miſapplication of the Public Money ſhould be under Enquiry, ſhould *Penſioners* be the Inſpectors?---ſhould Men, linked together by Venality, who follow a corrupt Adminiſtration with as much Docility, as a String of *Engliſh* Horſes trot to *Dover* to remount the *French* Cavalry----Should they be entruſted with the Rights and Properties of their Fellow Subjects?

To propoſe theſe Queſtions ſeriouſly, my Lord, would be abſurd: For the Impropriety of truſting the Public Concerns to ſuch Managers, is too obvious to the moſt ſlender Underſtanding. Whether by the eſtabliſhed Cuſtom of the civil or military Law, this Practice ſtands confeſt, I know not; but this I aver, that it is contrary to all ſound Policy, Juſtice, and common Senſe.

TULLIUS.

HARTFORD, November 6.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of Connecticut, convened at New-Haven, 2d Thurſday in October, 9th GEO. III. 1769.

Reſolved,

THAT this Houſe do highly approve the Conduct of the Merchants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, and all the other Colonies, who, in theſe critical Times, have made ſo noble a Stand, to ſave the Liberties of this Country, by refuſing to import ſeveral Britiſh Manufactures, until the Revenue Laws are repealed; thereby ſacrificing their private Fortunes to the Cauſe of Liberty, from ſuch truly patriotic Views, as ought to tranſmit their Memories with diſtinguiſhed Honour to the lateſt Poſterity----and ordered, That the Clerk of the Houſe be directed to cauſe a Copy of this Reſolve to be publiſhed in the ſeveral News-papers in this Colony.

Teſt. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true Copy, extracted from the Journal of the Houſe.

Atteſt. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, C. D. R.

THE *Subſcriber, late from the Borough of Lancaſter, takes this Method of informing the Public, that he has opened a large and commodious Houſe of Entertainment, in the Town of Baltimore, in the Corner Houſe, fronting Gay and Market Streets, right oppoſite the Market-houſe; late occupied by Mr. Andrew Stigar, and may be known now by* The One Tun, and Bacchus; *where all Gentlemen, who pleaſe to favour the Undertaker, may depend on good Entertainment, from their very humble Servant,*

Nov. 3, 1769. ¶ JOHN LITTLE.

BOULTING CLOTHS, of the beſt ſort, ſuperfine, fine, middling, and coarſe, to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

At his houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Fourth-ſtreet, and the State-Houſe, and at his STORE on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about half-way between the London Coffee-Houſe, and Cheſtnut-ſtreet;

WHERE Millers, and others, who are not ſkilled in chuſing boulting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt cloths, ſuitable for every branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, with directions for affixing and uſing the ſame, if deſired, as he has had long experience in MILLERING and BOULTING CLOTHS. Tbc. 3 M.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

JOHN DAY,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, oppoſite Joſeph Trotter's, in Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE and general ASSORTMENT of the very beſt DRUGS, chemicals and galenicals, with a great variety of patent medicines, purchaſed from the authoriſed preparers, among which are the following: Beaume de Vie, Jeſuits and Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Anderſon's pills, Britiſh oil, elixir bardana, Pike's itch ointment, Hooper's pills, Ratcliff's, Stoughton's, Frauncis's, and Squire's elixir, &c. &c.

In order to recommend himſelf to the favour of the public, and in particular of the conſcientious and judicious practitioners in medicine, he begs leave to aſſure them, that he never intends to import or vend any drug or medicine but what is beſt in kind, and equal to any purchaſed from Apothecary's-hall.

Medicine cheſts for ſhips, plantations, and iron works, with directions, are carefully put up, at a ſhort notice. Family receipts, and the preſcriptions of phyſicians, ſhall be faithfully attended to.

Said DAY has for ſale, a ſmall aſſortment of beſt and common lancets, and ſurgeon's inſtruments. Alſo, anniſeeds, juniper berries, and ſaltpetre, by the hundred, or ſmaller quantity. Spa, Pyrmont, and Briſtol Waters, by the dozen, or ſingle bottle. ¶ 5s. *T.b.a.s.f.*

IN Purſuance of a late Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, intituled, "An Act for regulating, pitching, paving and cleanſing the Highways, Streets, Lanes and Alleys; and for regulating, making and amending the Water-Courſes, and Common-Sewers, within the inhabited and ſettled Parts of the City of PHILADELPHIA:" We the Subſcribers, COMMISSIONERS, by the ſaid Act authoriſed and appointed, with the Aſſent of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of ſaid City, have limited, directed and appointed, That no Vault, Well or Sink, hereafter to be dug and made in the ſeveral built Parts of ſaid City, for Privies, or Neceſſary-Houſes, ſhall exceed the Depths undermentioned. And all Perſons whom it does or may concern, are deſired to take due Notice thereof, and govern themſelves accordingly, as it is in ſaid Law enacted, "That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall dig, or cauſe to be dug, any ſuch Vault, Well or Sink, for Privies, or Neceſſary-Houſes, of any greater Depth than ſhall be limited and appointed by the Authority aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, and being thereof legally convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, and the Perſon or Perſons employed in digging the ſame, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds."

In Penn's-Street, on the Weſt Side.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, from or below the Level of Penn's-Street, Ten Feet.

In Plumb-Street, on both Sides.

From the Level of the ſaid Street, Six Feet.

In King's-Street.

From Spruce-Street to Vine-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Eaſt Side.

From Pine to Vine, below the Level of King-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way Weſtward to Second-Street, from the Level of Front-Street.

From Vine-Street to Emlen's Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From Emlen's Alley to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to the Drawbridge, Fourteen Feet.
From Spruce-Street to Union-Street, Twelve Feet.
From Union-Street to Pine-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way Eaſtward to Front-Street, from the Level of Second-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Union-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Union to an Alley between Brown and Fiſher, Twelve Feet.
From ſaid Alley to Walnut-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street.

From the Level of Second-Street (excepting in the hollow or low Ground, between Second and Third Streets, and between Mulberry-Street and Church-Alley, in which they may be dug Sixteen Feet deep, to be meaſured from the Surface of the Earth there.)

From Vine-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut to Union-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Union to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Second-Street, from the Level of Third-Street (excepting as before excepted)

From Cedar-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Third-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street, from the Level of Fourth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Willing's Alley, Fifteen Feet.
From Willing's Alley to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to High-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From High-Street to Mulberry-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fifth-Street, from the Level of Fourth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to High-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street Southward, as far as Willing's Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From thence to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fifth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Walnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to High-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From High-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

On the Weſt Side of Fifth-Street, extending Half-way to Sixth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Sixth-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Fifth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Seventh-Street, from the Level of Sixth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Seventh-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Sixth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Eighth-Street, from the Level of Seventh-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to the Strangers Burying-Ground, 18 Feet.

In High-Street, from Half-way between Seventh and Eighth-Streets, Weſtward to Broad-Street, in Center Square.

From that Part of High-Street Northward, Half-way to Mulberry-Street, Twenty Feet.
And from High-Street Southward, Half-way to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.

SAMUEL BRYAN, WILLIAM WISHART,
THOMAS TILBURY, JOHN MIFFLIN,
HENRY DRINKER, JOHN CHEVALIER.

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Philadelphia, November 9, 1769.

Meſſrs HALL and SELLERS,

A Number of the Merchants of this City, deſire you to publiſh the following Piece in your next Paper.

To the COMMITTEE of MERCHANTS, and the whole Body of TRADERS, in the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE is a Scene of Exaction and Diſtreſs laid before the Public, in all the Papers of the laſt Week, on the illegal and unwarrantable Fees taken by the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers of this Port, that we beg Leave to recommend to your moſt ſerious Conſideration. The legal State of thoſe Fees, and the Call we then made on thoſe Gentlemen, tho' done, we think, with Decency and Fairneſs, remains unimpeached and unanſwered by them; and yet we are informed they have ſince taken from ſome unhappy Strangers, the ſame Fees again, tho' ſome Gentlemen have, with a becoming Spirit and Firmneſs, refuſed to pay more than *Twenty-ſeven Shillings* to the Collector, *Twenty-ſeven Shillings* to the Naval Officer, and *Nine Shillings* to the Comptroller, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly of this Province, and the Act of Parliament, referred to in all the public Papers.

We think a Grievance of this public Nature cannot eſcape the moſt ſerious Attention either of the Gentlemen of the Commitee, or the Merchants in general; but as we always wiſh that every Matter, which concerns the general Intereſt of Trade on one Hand, and the Reputations of the Gentlemen of the Cuſtoms on the other, to be conducted with that Candour and Coolneſs, that marks the Character of the honeſt and prudent Man; we now beg your united Concurrence with us to ſettle with them, by an amicable Meeting, the Table of Fees, agreeable to the Law referred to in the public Papers, or ſuch of them as, on the Principles of the Conſtitution, we ought to regard; for we are not ſatisfied that an Act of Parliament, eſtabliſhing an internal Tax in America (as the Act certainly does that gives the Comptroller one Third of the legal Fees of the Collector) ought to be any Government to us, as it is as deſtructive to the Freedom of Americans as the Stamp-Act itſelf, or any of the many oppreſſive Acts we are now reſiſting with the Sacrifice of our deareſt Property; and this, we think, ought to claim your particular Attention, becauſe the ſame Power that ſacrifices our Act of Aſſembly, ſolemnly confirmed at Home by his Majeſty, to provide a greater Income for a ſingle Comptroller, may next be tempted to ſaddle us with all thoſe grievous Fees we have now ſhewn to be taken from us without any Law whatſoever, nay, contrary to an expreſs Law, if not rejected in the firſt Inſtance.

As we cannot doubt of your hearty Concurrence with us in the Cauſe of Commerce, and the City, and that you will, with Alacrity and Chearfulneſs, immediately join your Fellow-Citizens in ſo neceſſary a Work; we would alſo beg Leave to point out to you ſeveral other Matters, which would greatly conduce to that Harmony we ever wiſh to preſerve with the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers; we mean the proper Regulation of Taring, Gauging and Weighing ſuch Goods as are ſubject to Duties, as foreign Sugars, Melaſſes, &c. on which the proper and legal Allowance ſhould be ſettled, that the Merchants may not think themſelves aggrieved by an unjuſt Severity, nor the King be defrauded of his Duties. We have too frequently ſeen Diſputes on theſe Points, and alſo on the Manner of demanding the Duties, which we think a little Prudence, and ſettling a fixed Mode, agreeable to the true Intention of the Acts of Parliament, might happily prevent. The Table of Fees to be fixed up in the Cuſtom-Houſe, agreeable to the wiſe Proviſion of our Act of Aſſembly, for ourſelves and Strangers to recur to, ſhould alſo be ſtrictly inſiſted on; indeed it is much to be wiſhed, that no Man would pay the Fees in any public Office, till he aſks for, and ſees that the Table of Fees is fixed up; for tho' we would by no Means inſinuate, that all the Officers take illegal and unwarrantable Fees, yet certain it is, that ſome of them take all the Law allows, and much more.

The Law of the Province is always at Hand, and is too expreſs, full and clear, either to be eluded or broken without our Conſent. And to it we appeal, that we may unite the various and reſpectable Characters that compoſe the mercantile Intereſt of the City, to appoint a Committee, or inſtruct the preſent One, to regulate and ſtrengthen the Intereſt of Trade, and to render the City ſtill more happy and flouriſhing, which nothing will ſo effectually promote, as an entire Union among ourſelves, a ſtrict Adherence to the Law, and a ſtudious Attention to Peace and good Order between us and the Officers of the Cuſtoms; a Matter that has too long been neglected, and has involved us in the greateſt Difficulties and Troubles.

That there might be no Doubts in the Mind of any honeſt Man, of the Excellency and Clearneſs of the Act of Aſſembly, we gave you ſuch Extracts from it laſt Week, as we think cannot fail to ſettle the legal Fees; but as Attempts have been ſince made by the Officers of the Cuſtoms, or ſome of them, to continue their Exactions, we beg Leave to ſubjoin a true Extract of the Act of Aſſembly for puniſhing ſuch Practices.

Miller's Edition, Folio, Vol. II. Page 49.

"*And if any Attorney at Law, or Officer, herein before mentioned, ſhall neglect or delay to make and ſet up the Tables of their Fees, as herein before limited and appointed by this Act, or ſhall, by Colour of any* Law, Cuſtom or Uſage of this Province, or Great-Britain, *take directly or indirectly, any more, greater or other Fees, than is herein before appointed for the doing, acting or performing any of the Matters or Things herein before enumerated; or ſhall make Demand of any Fees, without giving the Party, of whom ſuch Fees ſhall be demanded, a Bill of Particulars, ſigned by him, if required; or ſhall refuſe, upon Demand, to give the Party a Receipt or Diſcharge under his Hand for the Fees upon Payment thereof; every ſuch Perſon or Officer ſhall pay, for the firſt of every ſuch Offences, the Sum of Twenty Pounds Money aforeſaid, one Half to the Governor, for the Support of the Government; and the other Half to him or them that ſhall ſue for the ſame, which, with the Penalties and Forfeitures aforeſaid, ſhall be recovered in any Court of Record within this Province, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, wherein no Eſſoin, Protection or Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance, ſhall be allowed; and for the third, and every other Offence, be diſplaced or removed out of his Office, if held by Commiſſion under this Government, any Law, Cuſtom or Uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.*

"*And it ſhall and may be lawful for any Perſon to refuſe Payment of Fees to any ſuch Officer, who neglects to ſet up in his Office the Table of Fees as herein before enjoined.*"

We now beg Leave to ſubmit to the united Senſe of the Committee, and every Merchant of the City, the Conſideration of this Matter, and the moſt prudent Steps to be taken for our Relief, if thoſe we have mentioned ſhould not be approved of, and we ſhall willingly retract any Thing in which we have been really miſtaken; but as the Gentlemen of the Cuſtoms themſelves have been fairly and candidly called on, and have given us no Anſwer, nor controverted one ſingle Fact they are charged with, we may juſtly conclude they will not be backward to do us the Juſtice we demand; but ſhould it be otherwiſe, the Remedy is in our own Hands; the Law ſtands clear, and in full Force, and we preſume no Man will be weak enough to pay for the future more than it directs, or refuſe to make an Example of the Man, who ſhall dare to exact it contrary to the Law, as it is now laid before them for their Information and Government.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

If you apprehend the following Remarks on the Wheat Fly or Caterpillar, contain ſufficient Merit for the Public, pleaſe to give them a Place.

AS Wheat ſeems to be the moſt valuable Article of the Produce of theſe Middle Provinces of North-America, well adapted to this Climate, and is become the Life of our Trade, therefore to remove every Enemy to this valuable Grain, merits our moſt ſerious Attention. In the Years 1764, 5, and 6, we were much alarmed by an Inſect, known here by the Name of the Wheat Fly, which appeared to be the ſame mentioned in Mills's Husbandry, their Progreſs in the Provinces of Angomoiſe, in France, where it had cauſed a dreadful Calamity for near 30 Years. By the Coldneſs and Unfavourableneſs of the Spring of 1768, we were ſo much relieved from this Enemy, that it filled us with the greateſt Hopes of their being deſtroyed; but ſo rapid is their Increaſe, that from (as Mills computes) one Fly in one Crop or Year, the Produce is 105,043,750; that from the few left that Year, they are become ſo numerous, that unleſs ſome Means can be found out, under Divine Help, to ſtop their Progreſs, we may expect, in a ſhort Time, to ſee the moſt valuable Article of our Produce, and a principal One of our Trade fail, and many Parts of the Country, which now flouriſh, to be in a declining Situation. Duhamel and Tillet have made many Experiments, as Kiln-drying, Sprinkling with Lye, with Lime, tight Granaries, Ventilation, &c. &c. We have alſo ſeen ſome Remarks made by the American Philoſophical Society in 1767, which are worthy of Attention; but as theſe of Duhamel and Tillet are moſtly adapted to prevent the preſent Grain of the preceding Crop from being impregnated, which I am afraid would be difficult to be performed in this Country, where Help is ſcarce, and Labour dear, tho' undoubtedly much Relief may be had from theſe Things, likewiſe from cloſe Barns, thatching of Stacks, ſtrewing of Lime, &c. And as every Thing that prevents the Acceſs of the Fly to the Grain a ſecond Time, is of infinite Uſe, as the firſt or Field Impregnation is very inconſiderable to thoſe after, and it would be doing the Public great Service in publiſhing any Experiments that might be found ſucceſsful in that Way, what I have now in View to offer is, what has appeared to me to be poſſible to prevent the Impregnation on the ſtanding Grain in the Field, which, if ſucceſsful, muſt undoubtedly deſtroy the whole Race of theſe Inſects, or render them very inconſiderable. It ſeems fixed, that theſe Flies cannot ſurvive the Winter in the State of Flies, and we really find it ſo in our Climate, from which I conclude, that the Flies which go to the Field in the Time when the Grain is ſtanding, and impregnate the next Crop, are thoſe which are hatched in the Spring, and lie in the State of an Egg, or Chryſalis, in the Grain all Winter. The Weather is very rarely agreeable to hatch theſe before the Beginning, and ſometimes not until the End of March. It is found by Experiment, that in favourable Weather the Fly copulates, and lays Eggs; in a very ſhort Time after it becomes a Fly, and its whole Time of Exiſtence, in the State of a Fly, is but about ſix Weeks. Now, if a Reſolution could be come into, that every Perſon, who had any Wheat unſold in the Spring, ſhould have it all thraſhed, or got out by the Firſt of March, and put into Caſks, or Granaries, made ſo tight, that no Fly, which ſhould be hatched after that Time, could depart to go to the Field; and if in Granaries, leſt there might be any open Chink, the Vacancy above the Grain to be ſtoved with Brimſtone, Charcoal, or Horn, at leaſt three Times a Week, in order to kill any Flies that might hatch; and every Buyer of Grain to be under the ſame Reſtrictions; then, after the firſt of April, no Perſon ſhould be allowed to have any Wheat in Straw, or Straw of any kind remaining, but what ſhould be covered over with Earth at leaſt ſix Inches thick, and made hard, by ramming or flatting, in the Manner of a Coal Kiln, or otherwiſe burnt; which Precautions being taken ſo long before the Grain in the Field is in a Situation to afford a proper Nidus for the Reception of the Egg, and the Spring Brood thus deſtroyed, I ſhould have the greateſt Hopes that no Fly would ſurvive to that Time, or at leaſt ſo few, that it might, in a great Meaſure, remedy this great and alarming Evil.

A MILLER.

GRENADA, *September* 30.

At a Meeting of the Council Yeſterday, the Preſident communicated a Letter he had received from the Governor, ſignifying, that for divers Cauſes, which he would inſert in the Council Book, and direct a Copy of his Reaſons for ſo doing to be delivered to each, he had thought proper to ſuſpend ſix Gentlemen, and remove them from his Majeſty's Council of Grenada and the Grenadines, whom he particularly mentions by their Names.

The Council having taken this extraordinary Letter into Conſideration, came to ſeveral Reſolutions----That the Governor being, by his Majeſty's Inſtructions, directed not to ſuſpend any Member of the Council, without good and ſufficient Cauſe ſhewn, nor without the Conſent of the Majority of the ſaid Council, after due Examination of the Charge-----except for ſuch Reaſons as are not fit to be communicated to the ſaid Council, the Suſpicion of which his Letter totally removes----That therefore this Attempt to ſuſpend, &c. is a moſt wanton and extraordinary Exertion of Power, not warranted by the Letter or Spirit of his Majeſty's Commiſſion and Inſtructions. That therefore the Suſpenſion is null and void, and the ſix Members are and do continue Members of his Majeſty's Council, &c. That the Attempt to ſuſpend them was illegal; and therefore the Hon. Patrick Maxwell (who was not of the Six) deſired it might be added, That he will not act with any other Perſons as Members of the Council, but thoſe appointed by his Majeſty, till his Majeſty's Pleaſure be known.

CHARLESTOWN (*South-Carolina*) October 26.

On Wedneſday, the 18th Inſtant, arrived off this Bar, his Majeſty's Frigate Huſſar, of 28 Guns, commanded by Captain Corner, from Virginia, and ſailed again on Friday for North-Carolina. Her Errand, we hear, was to fetch CASH from each Place, for the Honourable Board of Commiſſioners eſtabliſhed at Boſton; who, among other new Regulations, it is ſaid, have directed, that an Oath of Secrecy be required of every Perſon employed in the Cuſtoms, not even Clerks excepted.

Letters by Captain Hanſon, from Cape-Fear, who arrived here laſt Thurſday, adviſe, that the Body of the People in North-Carolina, are making ſome Advances towards entering into Reſolutions ſimilar to thoſe of this Province, not to purchaſe or import European Manufactures; but that the Merchants there had not yet countenanced them.

On Sunday laſt arrived here, the Winyah Pilot Boat Nancy, Mr. Edward Hawkins, who ſailed from hence for George-Town, the 22d paſt, was blown off the Coaſt, and, after many narrow Eſcapes of periſhing, at laſt driven into New-Providence; from whence he has brought Captain Daniel Sinclair (with his Crew and Paſſengers) late Maſter of the Schooner Suſannah, of and from Georgia for Jamaica, entirely loſt the 28th paſt, on a Reef off Eleuthera. The Suſannah was laden with Lumber and Horſes, met with continual Gales of Wind from the 8th (the Day of her leaving Savannah) to the Day ſhe was loſt, beat off her Keel, and broke her Rudder immediately on ſtriking, and filled and went to Pieces in two Hours after. Captain Sinclair, and Mr. Hawkins, ſaw ſeveral diſabled Veſſels, and ſay many have put into New-Providence.

There was a Meeting of the General Committee on Tueſday laſt; in Conſequence of which, we hear, no tanned Leather will be exported for ſome Months, as we are to expect no more Saddlery or Shoes from abroad, beſides what were ordered before the 22d of July laſt, till the American Revenue Acts are repealed.

The Ship Dolphin, Captain Henry Simblett, arrived laſt Night in 8 Weeks Paſſage from London, who ſays, the News of this Province having entered into Reſolutions not to import Goods, &c. was received with greater Aſtoniſhment (being leſs expected) in London, than the like had been from any other Colony.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 2.

Laſt Sunday Afternoon the Reverend Dr. WITHERSPOON, Preſident of the College of Naſſau-Hall, at Princetown, preached to a crowded Audience in the Capitol Yard (there being no Houſe in Town capable of containing ſuch a Multitude) and gave univerſal Satisfaction. After Sermon a Collection was made for that excellent and growing Foundation, which as yet has no other Support than the Generoſity of the Public, that amounted to upwards of Fifty-ſix Pounds; and we have it from good Authority, that his Excellency the Governor has paid into the Hands of Dr. Witherſpoon, for the ſame beneficent Purpoſe, a farther Donation of Fifty Pounds, [illegible]

were concerned in murdering ſome Indians in Auguſta, had been apprehended in that County, and lodged in Wincheſter Jail; but that ſoon after their Commitment a Body of Seventy armed Men came down, broke open the Priſon, and releaſed the Culprits.

We hear there is a large Ship aſhore on Cape Henry, inward bound. She fired Guns of Diſtreſs, but the Wind blew ſo hard, that no Pilot could go to her Aſſiſtance.

BOSTON, November 2.

A Gentleman has ſhewn us this Week a Pair of Silk Stockings that were manufactured here, and wove by Mr. Etter of Germantown: They appeared to be fine, and very ſtrong: Several other Pair, we hear, are weaving, of Silk made here.

Nov. 6. *Laſt Thurſday Afternoon, a young Woman from the Country was decoyed into one of the Barracks in Town, and moſt ſhamefully abuſed by ſome of the Soldiers there:---The Perſon that enticed her thither, with Promiſes of diſpoſing of all her Marketing there (who alſo belonged to the Country) was afterwards taken by the Populace, and ſeveral Times ducked in the Water at one of the Docks in Town; but luckily for him he made his Eſcape from them ſooner than was intended; however, we hear, that after he had croſſed the Ferry to Charleſtown, on his Return Home, the People there being informed of the baſe Part he had been acting, took him, and placed him in a Cart, and after tarring and feathering him (the preſent popular Puniſhment for modern Delinquents) they carried him about that Town for two or three Hours, as a Spectacle of Contempt, and a Warning to others, from practiſing ſuch vile Artifices for the Deluſion and Ruin of the Virtuous and Innocent: He was then diſmiſſed, and permitted to proceed to the Town where he belonged, for the People thereof to act with him as they ſhould think proper.*

We hear that Samuel Fitch, Eſq; is, by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, appointed Advocate General to the Vice-Admiralty-Court, under the Command of Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; in the Room of Jonathan Sewall, Eſq; promoted to the Command of a Vice-Admiralty-Court for Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, with a Salary of £ 600 Sterling a Year; which is ſix Times as much as the whole Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay has ever coſt the Mother-Country, from its firſt Settlement, 140 Years ago, to this Day.

MARBLEHEAD, October 27.

At a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of Marblehead, *at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, October 20, 1769, and at an Adjournment the 23d Ditto, and at another Adjournment the 26th Ditto, they came into the Agreement following, viz.*

IN order to relieve the Trade under the preſent Diſcouragements, and to promote Induſtry, Frugality and Oeconomy, and to diſcourage Luxury, and every Kind of Extravagance, we do promiſe and engage to and with each other as follows:

1ſt, That we will not ſend for or import any Kind of Goods from Great-Britain, on our own Accounts, or on Commiſſions, or any otherwiſe, from this Time, until the American Revenue Acts are *repealed*; except Coal, Fiſh Hooks, Salt, Lines, Twine, Hemp, Duck, Bar and Sheet Lead, Shot, Wool-Cards and Card-Wire, Nails, Powder, coarſe Kerſeys, and Halfthicks, Bays, Rugs and Blankets, Ozenbrigs, and Pepper.

2d, That we will not purchaſe of any Factor, or others, any Kind of Goods imported from Great-Britain, contrary to the foregoing Article, from this Time, until the ſaid Revenue Acts are *repealed*.

3d, That whereas many of us have ordered Goods to come out this Fall, which are hourly expected to arrive; and among which are a few Articles, that are not included in the Exception in the firſt Article: We hereby promiſe to deliver the ſaid non-excepted Articles unto the Committee of Merchants of this Town, to be ſtored, at the Riſque of the Owners, till the ſaid *Acts* are repealed, or otherwiſe agreed by us.

To which Agreement, between 50 and 60 Merchants and Traders have already ſigned; and two Merchants, though not ſigned, have given their Honour, that when their Goods arrive, they will deliver all the non-excepted Goods to the ſaid Committee, to be ſtored at their Riſque, in the ſame Manner as the Subſcribers. And it is expected that the few that have not as yet come into ſuch Agreement, will ſoon be convinced that they ſhould prefer the Good of their Country to their private Intereſt.

PROVIDENCE (*Rhode-Iſland*) October 28.

At a Town Meeting held at the Court-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 24th Inſtant, it was reſolved by the Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Town,

THAT they would not, directly nor indirectly, from that Time, until the Act impoſing Duties upon Glaſs, Paper, &c. ſhall be repealed, give any Orders for importing by Land or Water into this Colony, either for Sale, or for their own or Families Uſe, or purchaſe of any other Perſon importing any of the Articles enumerated in an Agreement entered into, and ſigned by a Number of the Inhabitants of this Town, on the 2d Day of December, 1767, ſimilar to one entered into about the ſame Time by the Town of Boſton; and that they would ſtrictly adhere to the Meaſures thereby adopted, by endeavouring moſt effectually to diſcountenance Luxury, and Extravagance, in the Uſe of Britiſh and foreign Manufactures and Superfluities, and by exerting their utmoſt Endeavours to promote and encourage, by all laudable Methods, our own Manufactures, more eſpecially the Articles of Wool and Flax, the natural Produce and Staple of this Colony.

And whereas ſeveral Merchants of this Town have given Orders for, and daily expect from England, in the Snow Triſtram, David Shand, Maſter, divers Parcels of Goods, among which are many of the Articles enumerated in the aforementioned Agreement not to be imported; they did then perſonally, in Preſence of the Town Meeting, chearfully agree and engage to deliver up all ſuch enumerated Articles which they ſhall import in ſaid Snow, or by any other Way whatever, to a Committee of three Gentlemen appointed by ſaid Meeting for that Purpoſe, who are to receive and ſtore the ſame, till the aforeſaid Act impoſing Duties, &c. ſhall be repealed.

Teſt. JAMES ANGELL, *Town-Clerk.*

We are deſired to forewarn the Inhabitants of this Town againſt purchaſing any Articles enumerated in the Agreement entered into here the 2d of December, 1767, and which was renewed at the laſt Town Meeting, of any *ſtrolling Perſons* who may bring ſuch here for Sale, and alſo all other Articles, without full Proof that they were really imported from England before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place where the Goods were firſt landed; as it would be highly criminal and offenſive in any Shopkeeper, or other Inhabitant, to purchaſe ſuch Goods of Strangers, at a Time when our own Importers have engaged neither to introduce or ſell them. And we are authoriſed and deſired to notify, that every legal Method will be taken to diſcountenance the Sale of ſuch Goods, and the Purchaſers (if any ſhall be ſo loſt to the Honour and Intereſt of the Town) will be publicly advertiſed, with their Names at large.

NEWPORT (Rhode-Iſland) October 30.

WE the Subſcribers, Merchants and others, Inhabitants of the Town of Newport, in the Engliſh Colony of Rhode-Iſland, being ſenſibly affected with the great Prejudice done to Great-Britain, and the diſtreſſed State to which the Britiſh Colonies are reduced, by ſeveral Acts of Parliament lately paſſed, by ſome of which, the Monies that the Coloniſts uſually and chearfully ſpent in the Purchaſe of all Sorts of Goods imported from Great-Britain, are now, to their great Grievance, wrung from them without their Conſent, and applied by the Miniſtry almoſt totally to the Support of new created Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, and naval miniſterial Officers; and whereas this Colony labours under a heavy Load of Debt, incurred in the Courſe of the late War, and the Inhabitants by this Means muſt, for ſome Time, be ſubject to very burthenſome Taxes; and finding it neceſſary, in order to extricate us out of theſe embarraſſed and diſtreſſed Circumſtances, to adopt every Plan of Oeconomy that can be admitted among us, Do therefore hereby ſincerely, and of our own free Will and Accord, promiſe and engage, to and with each other, that we will, without any Evaſion or [illegible]

II. That from and after this Day, we will not import into this Colony, any Britiſh Manufactures or Eaſt-India Goods on our own Account, or on Commiſſions (but ſuch as are already ordered, and cannot be countermanded) either from Great-Britain, or any other Place whatſoever (except ſuch Articles of the Produce or Manufacture of Ireland, as may be immediately and legally brought from thence) until the Revenue Act impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. is repealed, excepting only the following Articles, viz. Woollen Cloths, not exceeding Four Shillings Sterling per Yard, Salt, Coals, Fiſh-hooks, Hemp, Duck, Ozenbrigs, Bar Lead, Gunpowder, Shot, Chalk, Wool-cards, Wire, Tin-plates, Flints, Drugs and Medicines, Hatters Trimmings, and Mathematical Inſtruments, that cannot be made in America.

III. That we will immediately countermand all Orders for Britiſh and Eaſt-India Goods, provided the ſaid Act ſhould not be repealed, excepting the Articles before enumerated.

IV. That we will not purchaſe from any tranſient Perſons, or Non-ſubſcribers, any Kind of Britiſh or Eaſt-India Goods, that ſhall be imported into this Colony from and after this Day, for the Time above limited, excepting the Articles before enumerated.

V. That we will ſell and diſpoſe of the Goods we have now on Hand, or that may arrive in Conſequence of former Orders, at the ſame Rates and Prices as heretofore.

VI. That if any Britiſh or Eaſt-India Goods ſhould be conſigned or ſent us, contrary to our Agreement in this Subſcription, ſuch Goods ſhall be ſtored, or re-ſhipped from this Colony.

VII. That we will uſe the utmoſt Oeconomy in our Perſons, Families and Furniture, particularly, that at the Death of any of our Relations, we will uſe no Mourning, nor give Scarfs, Rings or Gloves at Funerals.

VIII. That we will, by our own Example, and all other legal Ways and Means in our Power, promote and encourage Induſtry and Frugality, and diſcourage all Manner of Luxury and Extravagance.

IX. That if any Britiſh or Eaſt-India Goods, excepting the Articles before enumerated, ſhould arrive in this Colony after the firſt Day of January next, upon our Account, in Conſequence of Orders that we have already tranſmitted to our Correſpondents in Great-Britain, or elſewhere, we do hereby agree to ſtore them; and we will not, either by ourſelves or any other Perſon, offer or expoſe any of them for Sale, till the Act complained of is repealed.

X. That we will not at any future Election in this Colony, give our Vote or Suffrage for any Perſon who may be a Candidate for an Office, unleſs he diſcovers a Regard for his oppreſſed Country, by encouraging its Manufactures, and appearing upon the Day of Election, principally cloathed in the Manufactures of this or ſome other American Colony.

Laſtly, That we will look on every Inhabitant who refuſes or neglects to ſign this Agreement, as unfriendly to his Country, and every Subſcriber to theſe Reſolutions, who ſhall not ſtrictly and literally adhere to the ſame, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, will deſerve to be treated with Contempt.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

Tueſday laſt arrived the Ship Robert, Capt. Ruſſell, in a ſhort Paſſage from Havre de Grace, who informs, that there was a Report, that the Engliſh had taken two French Eaſt-Indiamen, in India, the Reaſon given for which, was, that the French had aſſiſted the Indian Powers at War with the Engliſh. That all the Outward bound French Ships now are double manned, and carry their full Complement of Guns and Ammunition; and are in daily Expectation of a War with England, on which they are in high Spirits.----A later Engliſh Paper than any we have received, gave an Account that the Earl of Chatham was in the Miniſtry.

Nov. 13. *A Correſpondent informs us, That in one of the Towns Eaſtward of Seabrook, there lately lived two reputable Widowers, the one aged 65, the other 63, who having each had a good many Children, all of whom had been decently provided for in the matrimonial Way, except one Daughter each of about 18 Years of Age, they mutually agreed to intermarry with each other's Daughter; which they did accordingly a few Days ago, with this Reſolution, to live altogether in one Houſe; and as an Encouragement to Propagation, the Old Veterans have made a Bett of One Hundred Dollars, to be paid to him whoſe young Wife ſhall ſooneſt make her Brother-in-Law a Grandfather.*

Captain Keith, in 7 Weeks and three Days from Liſbon, the 28th ult. in Lat. 33, 35, Long. 67, 30, ſpoke with a Schooner from Maryland for Barbados, all well, but did not learn the Captain's Name.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated Sept. 25, 1769.

"*Having juſt now, on Change, learnt that this Court and the Emperor of Morocco have concluded Peace for a Year, we ſend this after Captain Forſin, to inform you thereof; fearing, as Barbary abounds in Wheat, Supplies from thence will reduce our Market to a low Ebb, which occaſions our countermanding your intereſting us in Veſſels Cargoes till further Advice-----Requeſting your communicating this unwelcome News to our Friends.*"

We learn from Ferrol, that about the 16th of September Accounts were received there, in the Spaniſh Magazine, and by Letters from England, that Mr. Pitt was again in Place, and with the King hourly; that it was ſaid Orders were come down from Madrid, for all the Men of War to be hauled out of the Mole, into the Stream, which cauſed various Conjectures there; that Orders were alſo received, for the Captains and Officers of each Ship, and 40 Men, to be on board, as they gave out, the Men of War would have more Air in the Stream than in the Mole; that they were in great Expectation of a War, as it was ſaid our Ambaſſador at Madrid had found out their ſecret Plan or Scheme, and was gone home to England; and that the Spaniſh Miniſter was put under Confinement, for letting him into the Secret; that it was publickly talked of there, that the Spaniſh Fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol, were to be joined by a large French Fleet, in order to attack Ireland at the firſt breaking out of a War; and that the Spaniards rejoice at every Advantage the Turks gain over the Ruſſians.

Captain Gilbert, from St. Croix, on the 21ſt ult. in Lat. 24: 53, Long. 67: 30, ſpoke with Captain Gardiner, in a Ship from Rhode-Iſland for Jamaica, all well; 29th, in Lat. 33: 48, Long. 73, he parted Company with Captain Pray, in a Sloop from St. Martin's for Rhode-Iſland; and on the 8th Inſtant, off our Capes, he ſpoke a Sloop from Virginia for Rhode-Iſland.

Captain Levingſton, from Briſtol, on the 13th of laſt Month, in Lat. 38, Long. 44, ſpoke a Schooner from New-York for Madeira, 3 Weeks out; and on the 5th Inſtant, about 36 Leagues from Cape-Henlopen, he ſpoke the Brig Lovely Laſs, Captain Waid, from this Port for Jamaica, all well.

Captain Young, from Jamaica, informs, that on the 10th of September, about Two o'Clock in the Morning, they had a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake there, and about two Hours afterwards another Shock, not ſo ſevere as the firſt, which greatly terrified the Inhabitants, but providentially no Damage was done by them. On the 11th of October, on the South Side of Cuba, he ſpoke a Ship, Captain Bates, from Jamaica for Liverpool, 4 Days out; the next Day ſpoke the Brig Marquis of Granby, Captain Marlborough, from Jamaica for Rhode-Iſland, out 7 Days; and on the 26th, about 10 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape-Hatteras, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Collins, from Madeira for Edentown, in North-Carolina, out 6 Weeks, who ſome Time before had met with the Tail of a Hurricane, but luckily did not receive any Damage by it.

Saturday laſt the Brig Wolfe, Captain Potts, belonging to London (late commanded by Captain Robinſon, who died on the Paſſage, about 4 Weeks after they ſailed) arrived here in 64 Days from Teneriffe. On the 12th ult. in Lat. 28: 33, Long. 62: 30, Captain Potts ſpoke a Schooner from Virginia for Antigua, 5 Days out; 15th, in Lat. 30: 14, Long. 63, ſpoke a Ship, late commanded by Captain Hubbard, bound to London from York River, in Virginia, that had loſt her Main and Mizenmaſts about the latter End of September, in a violent Gale of Wind; and afterwards, in lying to in the ſame Gale, a Sea ſtruck the Veſſel, and waſhed the Maſter, Mate, and 7 Hands, overboard, who were all drowned; alſo carried away the Boats, Quarter Rails, Stanchions, and every Thing off the Deck; ſhe had 5 Hands and a Paſſenger on board, and was then bearing away for Antigua; on the 18th, in Lat. 32: 12, Long. 68: 30, ſpoke a Schooner, from Virginia for Jamaica, 5 Days out; and on the 30th, in Lat. 37: 22, about 125 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape Henry, he ſpoke the Ship Swan, from Maryland for London, 5 Days out, all well.

Extract of a Letter from Maryland, dated Nov. 11.

"*Captain Johnſon left London the 20th of Auguſt, and is arrived in Patuxent, with about £ 20,000 in Cargoes for different Perſons.---The Goods are to be ſtored.*"

Captain Caſtle, from Corunna, on the 9th of laſt Month, in Lat. 39: 10, Long. 39: 18, ſpoke the Brig Roſe, Captain Hall, of this Port, from Maryland, for Liſbon, out 18 Days, all well.

Captain Badger, from Maryland, informs, that he ſaw a Ship aſhore on Cape Henry; that the Maſter of a Fiſhing Boat acquainted him, ſhe was from London, and had Convicts on board, who had attempted to run away with the Ship, which obliged the Captain and Crew to fire on them, when two of the Convicts were killed.

By Captain Mills, from North-Carolina, we learn, that Captain Hunt's Sloop, belonging to New-York, and two Sloops belonging to New-England, are all the Veſſels that have yet been got off, out of about 20 Sail that were drove aſhore there in the late Storm; and that about the 16th of laſt Month, a Schooner belonging to Carolina, inward-bound from the Weſt-Indies, and a Sloop belonging to New-York, were drove aſhore at Ocracock, in a Gale of Wind, where it is feared they will be loſt.

The Circuit Courts for the different Counties of this Province are appointed to be held as follow, viz. For Berks County, the 16th of November, Lancaſter County, 20th; York County, 24th; Cumberland County, 27th; Bucks County, the 14th of December; and Northampton County, the 18th. And on Tueſday laſt the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court ſet out for Reading.

The Comet's Right Aſcenſion, given in the Gazette of November the 2d, is erroneous; the Right Aſcenſion of the Comet the 26th of October, ſhould be 234° 55′, inſtead of 334° 5′; the Right Aſcenſion the 31ſt of October, ſhould be 243°, inſtead of 343°.

The external Contact of Mercury with the Sun, obſerved at Philadelphia, November 9, 1769, at 2 h. 19 m. 57″, the internal Contact, 2 h. 22 m. 5″, Mean Time.

We hear that very accurate Obſervations of the TRANSIT of MERCURY over the *Sun*, were obtained on Thurſday, the 9th Inſtant, at both the *Obſervatories* of the American Philoſophical Society. On a Mean of all the Obſervations, giving 24 Compariſons, the Difference of Longitude between the two *Obſervatories* comes out 55″. The ſame Difference of Longitude is got by a ſingle Compariſon of the Inſtants of *total Immerſion* at each Place; which are perhaps the exacteſt Elements for this Purpoſe, viz.

	Apparent Time
At Philadelphia	2 h. 37′ 30″
At Norriton	2 h. 36′ 35″

Whence Norriton Obſervatory is 0 h. 00′ 55″ of Time W. of Philadelphia Obſervatory.

The aſcertaining the Difference of Longitude between the two Obſervatories, will be of Uſe in the Comparing all future Obſervations at each Place, as well as the late Ones of the *Tranſit of Venus*; and the Longitude of both Obſervatories will likewiſe be hereby aſcertained with Reſpect to all other Places, where accurate Obſervations of this Tranſit of Mercury have been made.

The particular Account of the Obſervations, which could not be well underſtood without the proper Mathematical Figures, will be inſerted in the Tranſactions of the Society, which are now in the Preſs.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Gregory, and Miller, at Jamaica; and Captain Sibbald, at Halifax.

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society*, are requeſted to take Notice, that their next Meeting is to be To-morrow Evening, at the College, at Six o'Clock.

☞ *The Public are cautioned to beware of Counterfeit New-Jerſey Twelve Shilling Bills, dated June 22, 1756; they are done with common printing Types, but the Arms very badly cut, as alſo the Leaf on the Back; the Back and Face are printed on two Pieces of Paper paſted together, not ſo thick as the true Bills, and appear much ſoiled, to prevent their being detected, but the Number and Signers Names ſeem to be wrote with the ſame Ink, and by the ſame Hand, look as if lately done, but the Names not intelligible.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Titus, W. Robinſon, from St. Martins. Ship Eſther, R. Adams, and Ship Ann, G. Fortin, Liſbon. Brig Mary and Elizabeth, J. Thompſon, St. Ubes. Sloop Elizabeth, J. Conyngham, and Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, N. Carolina. Schooner Sally, W. Barnes, Grenades. Brig Nancy, T. Murdoch, St. Euſtatia. Brig Dolphin, J. Chatham, Antigua. Sloop Diana, J. Finley, and Brig George, S. Young, Jamaica. Ship Sally, W. Keith, Cork. Ship Prince of Wales, P. Crawford, Londonderry. Schooner Lovely Laſs, D. Badger, and Schooner Betſy, W. Martin, Maryland. Sloop Hannah, P. Pears, Boſton. Ship Speedwell, R. Wilſon, Amſterdam. Sloop Sally, J. Gilbert, St. Croix. Brig Wolfe, W. Robinſon, Teneriffe. Ship Friendſhip, J. Caſtle, Corunna, Snow Anna, J. Levingſton, Briſtol. Sloop Ann, H. M'Phillamy, from Halifax.

OUTWARDS. Brig Cambden, R. M'Clelland, for Belfaſt. Sloop Uſhant, T. Bunker, Nantucket. Brig Queen of the May, A. May, Snow Elizabeth, J. Montgomery, Ship Neſbitt, J. Green, and Ship Eſther, R. Adams, Liſbon. Ship Sally, W. Curtis, Brig Polly, S. Howell, jun. and Ship Charming Sally, H. Aitkin, Jamaica. Schooner Mary, J. Roſe, Barbados. Schooner Sally, W. Barnes, Grenades. Ship King George, H. Dunn, Iſle of St. John, Gulph of St. Lawrence. Sloop Hannah, P. Pears, Boſton. Ship Crawford, C. Smith, Cadiz. Schooner Lovely Laſs, D. Badger, Maryland. Snow Molly, J. Butler, for Belfaſt and Liverpool.

CLEARED. Ship Morris, W. Long, Ship London Packet, J. Cooke, and Ship Newry's Aſſiſtance, W. Chevers, to Liſbon. Sloop Molly, V. Wightman, R. Iſland. Sloop Hannah, A. Lowell, and Sloop Suſanna, W. Wyer, Piſcataqua. Schooner Patty, J. Tolly, N. Carolina. Ship Great Marlow, M. Kitchin, Ship Charming Sally, H. Aitkin, Brig Adventure, T. Remington, Ship Pennſylvania Packet, R. Gill, and Sloop Molly, W. Waſdell, Jamaica. Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Molly, N. Stone, Boſton. Ship Chalkley, P. Young, and Brig Grampus, S. Savidge, Briſtol. Sloop Adventure, J. Markham, and Ship Hope, J. Robinſon, Virginia. Sloop Mary, J. Wainwright, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. E. Sloop Hannah, S. Buſhnell, to New-London.

Juſt arrived from Briſtol, in the Snow ANNA, John Livingſton Maſter, now lying at THOMAS CLIFFORD's Wharff,

A FEW likely Engliſh Servants, Men and Boys, Tradeſmen, Farmers, and Labourers, all in good Health, whoſe Times of Service, agreeable to Indentures, are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SON, who have for Sale, on board ſaid Veſſel, a Quantity of beſt FINE SALT, ſmall ſized Grindſtones; and at their Store, Bar-lead, a general Aſſortment of Shot, Cotton and Wool Cards, a Quantity of Braſs and Iron Wire, of a great Variety of Sizes, Smith's Anvils, with and without Horns, Tin Plates, Sail Canvas aſſorted, Ozenbrigs and Check Linen, Womens Stuff Shoes; and a Variety of other Merchandize, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, by
WINEY and BUNNER,
At their STORE, in FRONT-STREET, a few Doors below CHESTNUT-STREET,

CHOICE old Liſbon, Madeira, Teneriffe, and Fyall WINES, Citron, Currants, Pruans, and Raiſins, in Jars. Likewiſe an Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, very low for Caſh, or the uſual Credit. 6 W.

ON MONDAY next, the 20th Inſtant, at the City Vendue Store, in Front-ſtreet, will begin the Sale of all the SHOP GOODS belonging to Mrs. MAGDALEN DEVINE, which compoſe a very large and neat Aſſortment, ſuitable to the Seaſon. The Sale to begin at Nine o'Clock, and to continue from Day to Day, until the whole are diſpoſed of. ‡

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living in Vincent Townſhip, Cheſter County,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, ſituate in East Nantmell townſhip, county aforeſaid, containing 119 acres, about 50 acres cleared, the reſt well timbered, about 5 acres of good meadow cleared, and more may be made, a conſtant ſtream of water running through ſaid land, a good large log houſe and barn, and the fences in good repair, two good large bearing orchards of good fruit. Any perſon inclining to ſee the place, may apply to William Kirk, adjoining ſaid land. The title indiſputable, and reaſonable credit will be given for the payments, by JOSEPH ROGERS. §

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, living at Sarum Forge, Cheſter County, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts before the First Day of December next, to ſave further Trouble. And as I have been hitherto in the Practice of truſting Bar Iron, and Store Goods, am determined henceforward to ſell, on the loweſt Terms, for CASH only.

¶ JOHN THOMSON.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Friday, the firſt of December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Adam Haws, in Germantown; a certain piece of land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing 10 acres and one quarter of an acre. Alſo 11 full equal and undivided fifteenth parts of a certain piece of land, containing 12 acres and a half, bounded by lands of Baltus Reſer, and lands late of John Zacharias, John Reily, and others; late the eſtate of Jacob Naglee; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 2d of December, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-Houſe, two certain lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cedar-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing about 12 acres, bounded by ſaid Cedar-ſtreet, and the road leading from Philadelphia to Paſſyunk, and lands of John Malcolm, and others; late the eſtate of Margaret Jekyll, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

By Authority, by the American Company, at the THEATRE in Southwark, To-morrow being Friday, November 17, will be preſented a Comedy, called

THE CONSTANT COUPLE,
OR A
TRIP TO THE JUBILEE.
To which will be added (the Third Night)
THE PADLOCK.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his Eſcape, from the Conſtable of East-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania, the 24th Day of October laſt, a certain Man, named WILLIAM M'KERACHAN, a Schoolmaſter, about 35 Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, has ſtraitiſh black Hair, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high; had on, when he went away, a light coloured Cloth Coat, and blue Cloth Jacket, a half worn Felt Hat, Buckſkin Breeches, blue Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid M'Kerachan in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM WILSON, Conſtable.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. ¶

For NEWRY,

The Ship NEWRY PACKET,
THOMAS FINLEY, Maſter,
Has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, Part of her Cargoe on board, and will ſail with the firſt Flaxſeed loaded Veſſels. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to *Samuel Fiſher, Joſeph Donaldſon*, and *John Pringle*, or the Maſter on board ſaid Veſſel, lying the upper Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff.

Reading, Berks County, Nov. 9. 1769.

STRAYED or ſtolen, laſt Night, out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, near Reading, a round well ſhaped roan Horſe, in good Order, about 14 Hands high, 4 Years old, has a remarkable ſmall Tail, paces ſlow, trots and gallops well; had a Shoe on before, and has been uſed to Gears. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have Three Pounds, and for the Horſe Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges. About the ſame time a Perſon, with a Great Coat on, the Colour not known, ſtole a Man's Saddle, without a Cloth, almoſt new, from John Boone, living near ſaid Paſture; for which, if ſecured, a Reward of Five Shillings will alſo be paid, by ‡ MICHAEL BRIGHT.

For BELFAST and LIVERPOOL,

The SNOW MOLLY,
JOHN BUTLER, Maſter;
A faſt ſailing Veſſel, has good Accommodation for Paſſengers, great Part of her Cargoe engaged, is expected to ſail about the End of this Month. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to *Benjamin Harbeſon*, or ſaid Maſter on board, now lying at Meſſieurs Samuel and John Morton's Wharff.

Was ſtolen, or went adrift, from ſaid Snow, a Moſes built Boat, her Gunwale painted yellow, with a black Streak, and two Spots on her Stern. Whoever brings ſaid Boat to ſaid Veſſel, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by *Benjamin Harbeſon*. †

SCHEME of the Third Claſs of the PHILADELPHIA and WORCESTER LOTTERY.

2	Prizes of	£ 1000 are	£ 2000
2		500	1000
4		250	1000
8		150	1200
15		100	1500
25		50	1250
30		25	750
50		10	500
1017		3	3051
1153	Prizes,		£ 12251
4013	Blanks.		
5166	Tickets, at 40 s. each,		10332
	Brought from the Firſt Claſs,		814
	Brought from the Second Claſs,		1105
			£ 12251

The Adventurers in this laſt Claſs are deſired to take Notice, that the Time allowed by Law, for renewing their Tickets, expires next Tueſday; after which Time, if any may remain unrenewed, they will be diſpoſed of to thoſe that firſt apply.

The Drawing will begin on Monday, the 4th December, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at Mr. Davenport's, in Third-ſtreet.

CAME to the Plantation of Moſes Hall, living in Whitemarſh Townſhip, Philadelphia County, the 17th Inſtant, a ſmall black Horſe, about 13 Hands high, a natural Trotter, his Age unknown. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. ‖ October 23, 1769.

** WANTED in a Good Family, A diſcreet WOMAN, to have the Care of CHILDREN. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Bucks County, Nov. 9, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 30th inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Lower Makefield townſhip, joining on the river Delaware, and bounded by lands of Richard Margerom, John White, Robert Fleming, and others, containing about 320 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the Appurtenances, having thereon erected, a large ſtone houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements; late the property of Hezekiah Anderſon; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

Bucks County, Nov. 11, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the firſt day of December next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of the widow Hart, innkeeper in the townſhip of Plumſted, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the aforeſaid townſhip of Plumſted; bounded by land of James Hart deceaſed, and others, containing about 168 acres, with appurtenances, having thereon erected a houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements. Alſo one other meſſuage, tenement, plantation and parcel of land, joining on the river Delaware, and bounded by land of Uriah Hughes, and others, containing about three acres, with the appurtenances, having thereon a houſe, and other improvements. All late in poſſeſſion of Thomas Minton, Richard Minton, and Thomas Minton, ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ JOSEPH ELLICOTT, *Sheriff.*

Bucks County, Nov. 13, 1769.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the ſecond day of December next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Richland, in the county of Bucks; bounded by lands of Lewis Lewis, Samuel Foulke, and the manor land; containing about 40 acres, with the appurtenances, whereon is erected a griſt mill, and other improvements. Alſo one other meſſuage, tenement, plantation and parcel of land, ſituate in, and a part of the manor of Richland, lying contiguous to the forementioned deſcribed piece of land, containing about 250 acres, with the appurtenances, whereon is erected a ſaw mill, and other improvements; all late the property of Walter M'Cool; ſeized, and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. ‡

St. George's, November 6, 1769.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

On Friday, the 7th day of December next, and may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, containing 229 acres, ſituate on the Lower King's Road, leading through New-Caſtle county on Delaware, one mile from the town of St. George's, where there is a good merchant and country griſt-mill, about 5 miles from Port Penn, on Delaware river, where is a very good landing and ſtore-houſe, for the reception and tranſportation of grain to Philadelphia market. On ſaid plantation is erected, a commodious well finiſhed two ſtory brick meſſuage, with a good cellar under it, a good wooden houſe, and kitchen, adjoining the ſame, barn, ſtable, waggon and chaiſe houſe, granary, and other out buildings; a good well, and pailed garden, two good bearing apple and peach orchards; about 130 acres of ſaid tract is cleared, and under good fence; the whole is excellent wheat land. Alſo to be ſold, on ſaid day and place, a lot of drained meadow ground, containing near 10 acres, ſituate on St. Auguſtine creek, about 4 miles from ſaid plantation. Any perſon inclining to view the ſaid premiſes, before the day of ſale, may apply to the Subſcribers, near and at Port Penn aforeſaid. The title is indiſputable. Attendance will be given on the premiſes, on the day of ſale, and the terms of ſale made known by DAVID STEWART, JEROME DUSHANE, CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIFT, JOHN STEWART. §

Lower Sacconum, October 31, 1769.

WHEREAS I, the Subſcriber, living in Lower Sacconum townſhip, in Northampton county, did buy, on the 9th of June laſt, of George Nutz, of Richmond townſhip, in Berks county, a piece of land, for the conſideration of £ 162 Pennſylvania currency; and gave unto the ſaid Nutz two bonds, the one for £ 100 payable on the firſt day of March next enſuing; the other for £ 62 payable on the firſt day of June, in the year 1771, both which bonds are dated June the 9th, 1769: And whereas the ſaid Nutz, according to agreement, ſold to me 150 acres of land, more or leſs, but cannot now deliver to me more than 125 acres, as he himſelf ſays; I do, therefore, hereby forewarn all perſons not to take any aſſignment, or aſſignments, on ſaid bonds, as I will not pay them, or any part of them. HENRY KAPPES. §

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living in Mount Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, and province of Pennſylvania,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, with about 10 or 12 acres of well watered meadow cleared, and as much more may be made, as it lies upon the Oquertons creek, which is ſufficient to turn a griſt-mill; there is a log houſe, with a ſtone chimney, and cellar under the whole, a barn, about 13 or 14 acres of good corn in the ground, and a young orchard of 100 trees planted, of the beſt fruit. Alſo a warrant right for a ſmall improvement, near the place. The title indiſputable. For farther particulars, enquire of James Thompſon in Norrington, or the Subſcriber, living on the premiſes, in the Forks of Delaware.

‡ JOHN DUNN.

THE Subſcriber hereof, living in Bethel townſhip, Lancaſter county, near the town called Williamſburgh, or Jones's Town, takes this method to inform the public, that he makes new Wooden Bellowſes, for furnaces or forges, and alſo repairs old ones, that are out of order. Any gentleman that pleaſes to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt and niceſt manner, and at a lower rate than any uſually heretofore made, or repaired. He makes alſo water wheels, and other wood work, to furnaces or forges.

§ ABRAHAM MILLER.

The 8th of 11th Month (called November) 1769.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Plumſted townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining the great road that leads to Philadelphia, containing 240 acres of land, 120 acres cleared, ten acres thereof meadow, and 25 acres more of good meadow may be made; the other good timber land; alſo a good dwelling-houſe, barn, a good bearing orchard, and ſeveral good ſprings of water, not known to fail in the drieſt ſeaſons, on the ſaid plantation. The title is good, and almoſt no quitrent on it. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid plantation, may be informed of the terms, which will be reaſonable, by applying to the Subſcriber, who lives adjoining to the ſaid plantation.

‡ THOMAS VICKERS.

DANIEL DRINKERR,

HATH FOR SALE,

In Walnut-Street, between Second and Third Streets,

A LARGE and general Aſſortment of CHINA, GLASS, and STONE WARE; alſo neat Setts of Caſtors, ſome Caſks of Delph; likewiſe Stone pickling Jarrs, Butter Pots, Bottles, Mugs, Chamber Pots, &c. ‡

Philadelphia, Wedneſday, November 8, 1769.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant boy, named SAMUEL MILSOM, born in Stapleton, in Glouceſterſhire, of a fair complexion, pale hair, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a cloth coloured jacket, double breaſted, a red feather velvet waiſtcoat, with brown backs, a blue-and-white check ſhirt, and took with him a ſmall check ſhirt, with a large patch on the ſhoulder, a pair of leather breeches, with long canvas trowſers over them, blue grey ſtockings, half worn pumps, with large braſs buckles in them, and a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me JOHN ANDERSON. §

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. It is ſuppoſed he will paſs for a ſailor boy, as he once run away before to ſea.

RUN away, the 19th of October laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James M'Coreſtan, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears his own black hair, of a dark complexion, and ſhort necked; had on, when he went away, a new blue coat and jacket, lined with blue ſhaloon, with white metal buttons, a pair of white worſted pluſh breeches, white ſhirt, old ſhoes, white ribbed ſtockings, and took with him, a red-and-white lapelled jacket, the ſtripes a-croſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE CROW.

N. B. He has been ſome time at ſea, and it is poſſible will incline to engage to it again.---All maſters of veſſels are forbid to be concerned with him, or carry him off, at their peril. §

CAME to the plantation of OWEN HUGH, in Eaſt Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a black HEIFER, with a white face, two years old laſt ſpring. The owner is hereby deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a black BULL, with a brown back, about two years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. †

November 8, 1769. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

WHEREAS Anne Nell, the wife of John Nell, of Martick townſhip, Lancaſter county, hath made an elopement from me, her huſband; I do hereby forewarn all perſons, not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date. Given under my hand, this 6th day of November, 1769. JOHN NELL. §

Philadelphia, October 18, 1769.

ADAMS and MARSH, SHOPKEEPERS, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, 3 Doors below Second-ſtreet,

BEING under a Neceſſity of leaving off Buſineſs in a ſhort Time, are now ſelling their Aſſortment of GOODS at prime Coſt. ¶

TO be SOLD, or LETT, by William Moore, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next, The noted INN and TAVERN (the Sign of the Bull) at which Thomas Ives now lives, ſituate in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, or rent the ſame, may have with it any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres, of an excellent quality, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. The many advantages attending this fine farm and tavern, will be ſhewn to ſuch as apply to the owner, living near the premiſes. *T.b.c.i.f.* WILLIAM MOORE.

TO be ſold by public ſale, on the 22d of November inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, if not ſold before at private ſale, a certain DWELLING-HOUSE, with a BAKEHOUSE, two ovens, a granary and boulting-houſe, on a lot of ground in the city of Philadelphia, 18 feet front, and 102 feet deep, bounded on the north by Spruce-ſtreet, on the eaſt and ſouth by ground of Benjamin Loxley, and on the weſt by ground late of Samuel Rhoads, the whole ſubject to an annual ground-rent of Two Pounds Ten Shillings ſterling, and Ten Pounds currency; alſo to a mortgage of Two Hundred Pounds currency, which, if the purchaſer inclines, may continue; being part of the eſtate of James Eddy, deceaſed. For further particulars, apply to MARY EDDY, in Second-ſtreet, Executrix, or to ABRAHAM USHER, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Executor to ſaid eſtate.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Eddy, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled by Mary Eddy, Executrix, and Abraham Uſher, Executor.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 18th of November, at 7 o' clock in the evening, if not diſpoſed of before by private ſale,

A CERTAIN lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in length or depth 101 feet, in the river Delaware; bounded northward by ground of Iſrael Pemberton, eaſtward by the ſaid river, ſouthward by ground of Brian Wilkinſon, and eaſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid; there is a wharff the breadth of the lot, partly run out, a two ſtory kitchen, 28 feet by 14, erected thereon, a good foundation for a front houſe, 17 feet by 34 feet, and a ſpace of 10 feet between the kitchen and front houſe; where there is a well dug; ſubject to the Proprietaries thirds of 3 l. ſterling a year, and the arrearages thereof about 70 l. Penſylvania currency. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may apply to JOHN DOYLE, Blockmaker, living in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. †

PUBLIC notice was given in May laſt, to all indebted to John Ord, of this city, merchant, to pay their reſpective debts to the aſſignees appointed to receive the ſame; to which little regard hath hitherto been paid: And as it is abſolutely neceſſary to bring the ſaid Ord's affairs to a ſettlement as ſoon as poſſible, it is again requeſted that payment be made by thoſe concerned, on or before the firſt of December next; in default of which, the aſſignees will be under the neceſſity of ſuing, without further delay. Thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſaid Ord, are deſired by that time to furniſh the Subſcriber with them, that they may be adjuſted, in order to make a dividend. JOHN GIBSON. ‡

NOW opened, and in good order, a very neat and freſh ASSORTMENT of CAPITAL DRUGS, juſt imported by *ROBERT BASS*, Apothecary, in Market-ſtreet, in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from London.

LIKEWISE, an ASSORTMENT of all the noted FAMILY and PATENT MEDICINES, to be ſold wholeſale and retail, at the very loweſt rates.

OFFICINAL MEDICINES, duly prepared, as ordered by the London College of Phyſicians, and all FAMILY RECEIPTS, carefully attended to, as uſual.

As the keeping a freſh ſupply of genuine DRUGS has been the IMPORTER's particular care, the PUBLIC may be aſſured of a continuance of the ſame, at every opportunity that offers.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY hearty NEGROE GIRL, about 17 Years of Age, and, it is thought, has had the Small-Pox. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

THE Adventurers in the PHILADELPHIA and WORCESTER LOTTERY will be pleaſed to obſerve, that the 21ſt of November inſtant, will be the laſt Day for renewing Tickets in the Third and Laſt Claſs of that Lottery, according to Act of Aſſembly.

For LONDON,

The SHIP

MARY & ELIZABETH,

JAMES SPARKS, MASTER,

IS a good ſhip, and has extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers, part of her cargoe ready to go on board, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, the MASTER on board, or at the LONDON-COFFEE-HOUSE.

N. B. Said HEAD will ſell the remainder of his DRY GOODS on hand, on very low terms, for CASH.

For NEWRY,

The New SHIP *SALLY*,

WILLIAM KEITH, Maſter;

Has excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will certainly ſail by the firſt of December. For freight or paſſage, apply to *Benjamin Fuller, Samuel Fiſher, Joſeph Donaldſon*, and *John Pringle*, or the Maſter, on board ſaid ſhip.

Juſt arrived in the above veſſel, now lying off Market-ſtreet Wharff, a parcel of healthy ſervants, men, women, boys and girls; among which are ſeveral tradeſmen, viz. *Shoemakers, Taylors, Joiners, Weavers, Woolcombers, &c.*

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

JUPITER,

JAMES MACKEY, Maſter;

Is now loading, and will ſail with the firſt Flaxſeed Ships. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at the lower Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff, or to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

MARQUIS of GRANBY,

ARCHIBALD M'ILVAINE,

MASTER,

A Remarkable faſt failing ſhip, has excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed ſhips, one half of her cargoe being engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to CONYNGHAM and NESBITT, or to ſaid MASTER, at Fiſhbourn's wharff.

Baltimore county, October 10, 1769.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d of November next, and may be entered on immediately, the following tracts of land, viz.

A Plantation, containing 200 acres of land, ſituate on Deer-Creek, in Baltimore county, on which is erected a compleat ſett of mills, known by the name of Milford, 27 miles from Baltimore town, 15 from Buſh River, and the ſame from Rock Run Landings, with good roads to either; from either of which places flour may be tranſported to Baltimore town, where there is a conſtant market, or to any part of Cheſapeck Bay, by water, or to Philadelphia, at 2 ſhillings and 7 pence per barrel; the land is good, and would admit of a large quantity of meadow being made on it, and in as good a wheat country perhaps as any on the continent; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet long, and 30 wide, two ſtories high, with 2 water wheels, and two pair of ſtones going, one whereof are cullings, and all the running geers, and bedſtone, ready for a third pair, three boulting mills, and hoiſting geer, all go by water, and all in good repair, with an extraordinary dam, and a never failing ſtream of water, capable, in the drieſt ſeaſon, to drive both mills night and day. Alſo two dwelling houſes, cooper's ſhop, barn, ſtables, &c. with a fine bearing orchard, of choice fruit, and choice garden.

Alſo a plantation, about 3 miles from the mill aforeſaid, containing 200 acres, or thereabouts, of good land, with a good dwelling-houſe and barn, both new, with an orchard of 200 trees, beginning to bear, about 40 acres cleared, with good convenience for meadow. The whole in good repair, and the cleared land freſh; the whole lies level, eaſy cleared, and eaſy tilled.

Alſo one other plantation, within a mile of the mill aforeſaid, containing 200 acres of land, well watered and timbered, with 20 acres of choice meadow, in good order, and 20 more may be made, with good dwelling-houſes, ſtables, and barn, and other out-houſes. The whole in good repair; alſo a young orchard, containing 230 trees, with 35 acres of wheat and rye in the ground.

One other plantation, within 3 miles of the mill aforeſaid, containing 500 acres, pleaſantly ſituated on the main road leading from Buſh-town to York, and the road from the Peach Bottom and Baldfryer Ferries to Baltimore Town, croſſing the former, which renders it very ſuitable for any public buſineſs. The ſoil is very good, well timbered and watered, ſome meadow ready made, and 30 or 40 acres more may be made, and that very good, with two good dwelling-houſes, 2 large orchards, barns, ſtables, and other out-houſes, all in good repair, and chiefly new; about 150 acres cleared, and chiefly freſh, with 60 acres of wheat and rye in the ground. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, at the mill aforeſaid. The purchaſers, on paying a part of the purchaſe money down, may have any reaſonable time for paying the greateſt part. Attendance will be given at the mill aforeſaid, on the day of ſale, by

‡ 6 w. SAMUEL ASHMEAD.

N. B. The titles to the whole are indiſputable.

SIX PLANTATIONS FOR SALE, lying ſituate in Baltimore County, Maryland, near to the Baptiſt and Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſes, between Deer-Creek and Winter's Run, about 25 Miles diſtant from Baltimore-Town, and 12 Miles from Joppa and Buſh Towns. Some of the ſaid Plantations are well improved with Buildings, Orchards, Meadow, and will be laid out to ſuit a Purchaſer, with any Quantity of Land, from 100 Acres to 500, with the Crop growing thereon. Credit may be had for Part of the Price, on giving Security. For further Particulars apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

‖ 6 W. ABRAHAM JARRETT.

Cæcil county, Maryland, October 1769.

WHEREAS my preſent circumſtances are ſo unhappy, that I am reduced to the neceſſity of applying to the legiſlature of this province for relief from my preſent confinement for debt; theſe are therefore to acquaint my creditors, that I propoſe to apply at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act of aſſembly for my releaſement. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Painter.

To all perſons whom it may concern, this is to let my creditors know, that I do intend to apply to the aſſembly of this province for relief; and further, if my creditors will give me three years licence, I will, with the help of God, pay them their reſpective debts; otherwiſe muſt apply as above mentioned.

‡ SAMUEL ROBERTS, Painter.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A SERVANT GIRL, who has about four Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.